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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/720,825	11/24/2003	Craig L. Reding	03-1025	5353
32127 VERIZON PATENT MANAGEMENT GROUP 1515 N. COURTHOUSE ROAD, SUITE 500 ARLINGTON, VA 22201-2909	7590 03/12/2007		EXAMINER PHAN, HUY Q	ART UNIT 2617 PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/12/2007	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

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patents@VERIZON.COM

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/720,825	REDING ET AL.
	Examiner Huy Q. Phan	Art Unit 2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, and 17 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ . 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 01/25/2007 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. This Office Action is in response to Amendment filed on date: 12/27/2006.
Claims 1-7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, and 17 are still pending.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments, see remarks, filed on 2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, and 17 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

I) Claims 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karve (US-2002/0137530; previously cited) in view of Packham (US-2003/0055906).

Regarding claim 1, Karve discloses a method for providing SMS messages (fig. 3 and its description) to a receiving party (owner of telephone 10, [0029]) associated, able to communicate, with a plurality of devices (interpreted as “forwarding a received short message from the telephone 10 to another device or telephone” see [0029]), the method comprising:

receiving a SMS message for a first device (“telephone 10”) of the plurality of devices ([0028]-[0029]);

identifying a second device of the plurality of devices as a preferred device (“a predefined number” [0032]-[0035]) for receiving the SMS message based on information stored by the receiving party ([0032]-[0035]);

formatting the SMS message according to characteristics of the preferred device [0028]; and

sending the formatted message to the preferred device ([0008]-[0010] and [0032]-[0035]).

But, Karve does not particularly show instead of the first device for receiving the SMS message. However in analogous art, Packham teaches instead of the first device for receiving the SMS message (fig. 1 and [0019]-[0022]). Since, Karve and Packham

are related to a method for transmitting SMS message in a communication system; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Karve as taught by Packham in order to allow the user to “turn their mobile phone(s) off in areas where that is necessary (such as in testing environments or hospitals) and still be able to have access to their messages. It also allows people to read their text messages received via email, for example on a home computer, which would possibly cause less disruption to their working day” see [0019]-[0022].

Regarding claim 2, Karve further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein sending the formatted message comprises sending the formatted message to a SMS-capable device ([0008] and [0028]).

Regarding claim 6, Karve further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein sending the formatted message comprises sending the formatted message to digital companion client software (described as “the appropriate programming at the SMS center or by allowing the user to define forwarding address lists stored at the SMS center” see [0033]).

Regarding claim 9, Karve discloses an apparatus (fig. 2 and description) for providing SMS messages to a user (owner of telephone 10, [0029]) associated, able to communicate, with a plurality of devices (interpreted as “forwarding a received short

message from the telephone 10 to another device or telephone" see [0029]), comprising:

 a database ("a memory at the SMS center" see [0033]) for storing information identifying each device of the plurality of devices (described as "identifying a pointer to a multiple destination address stored in a memory at the SMS center" see [0033]) and identifying a first device of the plurality of devices as a preferred device (described as "with the appropriate programming at the SMS center or by allowing the user to define forwarding address lists stored at the SMS center" see [0033]);

 a gateway server ("SMS center" see [0028]) for receiving a SMS message identifying a second device ("telephone 10", see [0029]) of the plurality of devices (interpreted as "forwarding a received short message from the telephone 10 to another device or telephone" see [0029]);

 a server function for identifying the preferred device in response to receiving the SMS message [0033], the preferred device being different than the second device (two different devices); and

 a SMS server for sending the SMS message to the preferred device ([0033]-[0035]), the SMS server being further configured to format the SMS message in accordance with characteristics of the preferred device before sending the message to the preferred device ([0008]-[0010] and [0028]-[0040]).

But, Karve does not particularly show instead of the second device for receiving the SMS message. However in analogous art, Packham teaches instead of the second for receiving the SMS message (fig. 1 and [0019]-[0022]). Since, Karve and Packham

are related to a method for transmitting SMS message in a communication system; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Karve as taught by Packham in order to allow the user to “turn their mobile phone(s) off in areas where that is necessary (such as in testing environments or hospitals) and still be able to have access to their messages. It also allows people to read their text messages received via email, for example on a home computer, which would possibly cause less disruption to their working day” see [0019]-[0022].

Regarding claim 10, Karve further discloses the apparatus of claim '9, wherein the SMS server is further configured to store messages to a database when the preferred device is not available to receive messages ([0028]-[0029] and [0007]).

Regarding claim 12, Karve discloses an apparatus for providing SMS messages to a user (owner of telephone 10, [0029]) associated, able to communicate, with a plurality of devices (interpreted as “forwarding a received short message from the telephone 10 to another device or telephone” see [0029]), comprising:

means for storing a specification of a preferred device (“a predefined number” [0032]-[0035]);

means for receiving a SMS message identifying one device (“telephone 10”, see [0029]) of the plurality of devices [0028];

means for selecting the preferred device in response to receiving the SMS message ([0027]-[0035]), the preferred device being different than the identified one device (two different devices); and

means for sending the SMS message to the preferred device ([0032]-[0035]), the means for sending the SMS message comprises means for formatting the SMS message in accordance with characteristics of the preferred device before sending the message to the preferred device ([0008]-[0010] and [0028]-[0040]).

But, Karve does not particularly show instead of the identified one device for receiving the SMS message. However in analogous art, Packham teaches instead of the identified one device for receiving the SMS message (fig. 1 and [0019]-[0022]). Since, Karve and Packham are related to a method for transmitting SMS message in a communication system; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Karve as taught by Packham in order to allow the user to "turn their mobile phone(s) off in areas where that is necessary (such as in testing environments or hospitals) and still be able to have access to their messages. It also allows people to read their text messages received via email, for example on a home computer, which would possibly cause less disruption to their working day" see [0019]-[0022].

Regarding claim 13, Karve further discloses the apparatus of claim 12, wherein the means for sending the SMS message comprises means for storing messages to a

database when the preferred device is not available to receive messages ([0028]-[0029] and [0007]).

Regarding claim 16, Karve discloses a method (fig. 3 and its description), comprising:

receiving a SMS message [0028] including information identifying a first destination device ("telephone 10", see [0029]);

identifying a second destination device ("a predefined number" [0032]-[0035]) in response to receiving the SMS message, the second destination device being different than the first destination device (two different devices);

formatting the SMS message based on the second destination device [0028]; and

sending the formatted SMS message to the second destination device ([0032]-[0035]).

But, Karve does not particularly show instead of the first destination device for receiving the SMS message. However in analogous art, Packham teaches instead of the first destination device for receiving the SMS message (fig. 1 and [0019]-[0022]). Since, Karve and Packham are related to a method for transmitting SMS message in a communication system; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Karve as taught by Packham in order to allow the user to "turn their mobile phone(s) off in areas where that is necessary (such as in testing environments or hospitals) and still be able to have

access to their messages. It also allows people to read their text messages received via email, for example on a home computer, which would possibly cause less disruption to their working day" see [0019]-[0022]).

Regarding claim 17, Karve further discloses the method of claim 16 wherein the first destination device and the second destination device (interpreted as "forwarding a received short message from the telephone 10 to another device or telephone" see [0029]) are associated, able to communicate, with a receiving party (owner of telephone 10, [0029]), and wherein the identifying includes: identifying the second destination device based on a profile associated with receiving party ([0032]-[0033]).

b) Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karve in view of Packham and further in view of Gopinath (US-2004/0002350).

Regarding claim 3, Karve and Packham discloses the method of claim 1. Both Karve ([0008]) and Packham ([0022]) suggest sending the formatted message to a personal computer and the user is able to retrieve the message. But Karve and Packham do not particularly teach wherein sending the formatted message comprises sending the formatted message to an e-mail address. However in analogous art, Gopinath teaches wherein sending the formatted message comprises sending the formatted message to an e-mail address ([0054]-[0069]). Since, Karve and Gopinath are related to a method for transmitting SMS message in a communication system; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the system of Karve and Packham as taught by Gopinath for purpose of incorporating the internet system with the SMS message system for increasing advantageously the communication services to the users.

c) Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karve in view of Packham and further in view of Dehlin (US-2004/0203942; previously cited).

Regarding claim 4, Karve and Packham disclose the method of claim 1 except wherein sending the formatted message comprises sending the formatted message to an instant messenger client. However in analogous art, Dehlin teaches wherein sending the formatted message comprises sending the formatted message to an instant messenger client (described as "The reply customized SMS message is translated into a reply instant message" or "SMS message has been identified as an instant message type" see abstract and [0031]). Since Karve, Packham and Dehlin are related to a method for transmitting SMS message in a communication system; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Karve and Packham as taught by Dehlin for purpose of "enabling instant messaging on a mobile device" (see Dehlin's title and specification).

c) Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karve in view of Sabo (US-2003/0096626; previously cited).

Regarding claim 5, Karve and Packham disclose the method of claim 1 except wherein sending the formatted message comprises sending the formatted message as

a voice message to a phone. However in analogous art, Sabo teaches wherein sending the formatted message comprises sending the formatted message as a voice message to a phone (described as "SMSC 18 translates the secure SMS message to a voice message, using a text-to-speech translator 24 comprised in the SMSC, and transmits text message 38 as a voice message 40" see [0031]. Since Karve, Packham and Sabo are related to a method for transmitting SMS message in a communication system; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Karve and Packham as taught by Sabo for purpose of "in the case of the landline telephone, the translation is preferably to speech in a text-to-speech converter associated with the SMSC" (see Sabo's specification, para. [0013]).

d) Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karve in view of Packham and further in view of Fostick (US-2002/0187794).

Regarding claim 7, Karve further discloses the method of claim 1 that once the mobile device receives a SMS message, which can be immediately displayed on the display of the mobile device. In either case, the message is stored for when the user desires to read the message. But Karve and Packham do not particularly teach storing messages in a database when the preferred device is not available to receive messages. However in analogous art, Fostick teaches wherein storing messages in a database when the device is not available to receive messages [0007]. Since, Karve, Packham and Fostick are related to a method for transmitting SMS message in a

communication system; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Karve and Packham as taught by Fostick for purpose of guaranteeing the message delivery.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huy Q Phan whose telephone number is 571-272-7924. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM-6PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Eng can be reached on 571-272-7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Huy Phan


GEORGE ENG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER